Table 33 (Continued)

| Independent Variables | | | | Help | Go Out With | Trust | Respect | Criticize | Stay Away From | Ask For Advice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHITES | Middle Class | Female | 18-25 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| | | | 35-45 | 4.1 | .09 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.0 |
| | | Male | 18-25 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 2.5 |
| | | | 35-45 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 2.7 |

1. Contrast for race ($p < .0001$) -- Whites are more likely to help, trust and respect white foremen according to univariate and multivariate tests. Univariate tests show "go out with" as sharing common variance with "help."

2. Contrast for socioeconomic status ($p < .0091$) -- Working-class workers are most likely to help a white foreman; middle class are least likely to help; the same pattern prevails for asking for help according to both univariate and multivariate tests.

3. Contrast for sex ($p < .0012$) -- Males are more likely to go out with white foremen, though females are more likely to trust him as shown by both univariate and multivariate tests.

4. Contrast for age ($p < .0003$) -- Older workers, as seen in both univariate and multivariate tests, are more likely to trust white job foremen. Multivariate tests show younger workers as more likely to go out with white job foremen, though older workers are more likely to stay away and to ask advice from the white foreman.

5. Contrast for sex and age ($p < .0020$) -- Older males are most likely to help white job foremen, with younger females next most likely to help. Younger males are least likely to help as seen on both univariate and multivariate tests. Univariate tests show trust and respect share common variance with "help."